4

NEW-YORK MARBLE COMPANY.

FORTY-SECOND STREET,
Between 5th and 6th-ars., New York,
(Opposite the Crystal Palace grounds.)
MARTLES, TABLE-TOPS, MARTLES, TARLE-TOPS,
COLUMNS, PEDESTALS, &c., &c., &c., &c., made of SLATE STONE; MARRLESZED IN EXACT IMITATION OF MIC CHOICEST IMPORTED MARRLES, VIZ: EGYPTIAR, SIRNBA, BROCATELLE, VERD ANTIGEE, RED ANTIGEE, JAJUANS, CHIPSENS, STATUARY, MOSAIC, PYRESZES, FRENCH SPAR, LISSON, CALLFORMA, BYATUARY, WITE, ITALIAS RICH.

EVERY OTHER VARIETY NOW IN USE.
COUR SANOTICENT OF PATTERNS Is very extensive, comprising ELABORATELY CARVED, HEAVY MOLDED, PARELED and PLAIN MANTLES, NIC. OVERY VARIETY OF

Our sasortment of Patters is very extensive, comprising ELASORATELY CARVED, HEAVY MOLDED, PASELED and PLAIN MATTERS; size, every variety of Table and Burkeau Tors.

Our beautiful Marbes have secured the unqualified commendation of all who have seen or used them. They RESIST THE ACTION OF OILS AND ACTIO, which deface ordinary Marbies, and withstand a higher degree of heat.

Reference is made to all parties having them in use.

Magnification Scarte Stone Mantles, have been used in Europe, and highly approved, for the last ninety years, while in this country they have been used for more than ten years.

The Unkivaled Brauty, Indestructishity, and Amazing

CHEATRES of these Marbies, recommence adoption.

Our process of converting this Stone into Marbie, is by Fusing Our process of converting this Stone into Marbie, is by Fusing Museum Colons, with powerful heat. These colors (by the use of chemical agents) are absorbed by the stone, and become incorporated into the same.

These Marbies can be shipped to any part of the country without flability to breakage. Losses on account of breakage will be guaranteed by the Company for 2½ per cent on the coat of the articles, payable in advance.

The attention of Architects and Hoursmuti, Ders is respectfully invited.

fully invited. H. I JAS. R. BAME, Tressurer. E. DEMING, Sup't of Manufacturers.

TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!!-Union Fort, Pel-TAXES! TAXES! TAXES!— Union Fort, rebanwills, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, East, West and Gentral
Mount Vernon, and all the property advertised by the Controller
for non-payment of Taxes, with the smount due on each iod, can
for non-payment of Taxes, with the smount due on each iod, can
for non-payment of Taxes, with the smount due on each iod, can
for non-payment of Wake, H. PRICE, eq., No. 77 East [3thbe seen at the office of Wake, and Webershay of this week,
st., near 4th-av., on Turanay and Webershay of this week,
where the same may be paid. Also, a list of the Mount Vernon
lots lessed for village taxes on the 16th icst.

John S. Yorke, General Collector.

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

REDUCTION IS PRICES.

New Styles, \$50 and \$75,
pufacturing Go., No. 451 Broadway, cor. Howard-st ATWATER'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-THREAD \$25 SEWING MACHINES are universally approved. There is no dis-appointment in these Machines, as they are warranted to do as good work as say other, or money refunded. Send for a circu-lar. Olice, No. 465 Broadway. Agents wanted.

THE WILLOT & GIRES SEWING MACHINE a strendy established in reputation as the best Family Machine sensor. The singular simplicity and beauty of its mechanism is attested by the fact, that while it is noticless in its operation, it is competent to make at least 4000 attiches a minute with uncerting accountry. Price 8:30. Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail by

No. 504 Shoudway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

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NEW-YORK SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is now perfected. It is a double and single thread that rivels a shuttle-stor in least with two ordinary spools that rivels a shuttle-stor in leasury and excels it in strength and clasticity. It is also adjusted to embroidery, and has a feel didapted to see flutter ribbons, and box plat trimming nearly, Salestroom No. 313 Bondway. Agents wanted.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SE WING-MACHINES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Temperarily at No. 501 Broadway.
Will return to No. 456 to a few weeks.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.

Are more destrable for all kinds of family sewing.

Are expable of doing a greater variety of work.

Are free from the faults of other machines. Are almost poiscless in their operations. Are much better, and therefore worth more. Are perfectly simple, and easily kept in order. Are chesper, because they earn more money. Are just the Machine for every family. I. M. SINGER & Co.,

No. 458 Broadway, corner of Gri ONE DOLLAR ONLY is now charged for a Course of LESSONS OF OUR SEWING MACRINES.

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FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

No. 505 Broadway. Homes for All. -The American Emigrant

Atth and Homestran Company (incorporated by the State of New York, Office No. 146 Broadway, New York, will seil at reasonable prices, and on easy terms: in quantities as desired, Homestrad Farms, Wild Lauris well timbered, and containing Bimeria, Cannel Coal, &c., in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Missoori, &c.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, IS the intgest, and best arranged Hotte. In the New-England States, is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The siesping-rooms are large and well ventilated; the suits of rouns are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling perties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class Hotel in every respect.

Lawas Rick, Proprietor.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS ls the Best and Clessest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
ry it. For sale by Druggists and Perfumers

RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co's RADI-CAL CURE TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformittee made to order. No. 2 Veery st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladier private rooms and female attendants.

GLASS SHADES! Of all sizes, for covering Clocks, Flowers, &c., constantly on

Depot No. 156 William, corner of Ann st CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, &C.

PERGUSON HROTHERS, No. 301 BROADWAY, No. St. Broadway.

Are offering to the trade, at reduced prices, a choice stock of Damasks, Deisines, Brocatelles, Gilt Cornices, Gilt and Buff Window Shades, Window Hollands, Reps. &c., wholessie and retail. Window Shades in stock, and manufactured to order. No. 351 Broadway.

C. R. WOODWORTH, Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For Private Houses, Factories, &c.
No. 1 Cedar-st., New-York.

PATENT SELF-SEALING FRUIT CAND AND JARS.

"These celebrated Cans and Jaks," says the either of the Ledy's Rock, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are neededly coming into general use. Thousands of homestors

"These reichtsted Can's and Jan." says the estion of the Ledy's Book, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are measify coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be flad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."

ARTHUR, BURNIAN & GILNOY.

Manufacturers under the Fatent,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers under the Fatent, for the United States, of the celebrated "Old Dominius". Corress and Tax Pots.

Wholessie Agent for the above popular articles.

E. P. TORKKY, No. 9 Platt-tt., New-York.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS. Low's Brows Wisdock, Honey, and other Soars A large and full assortment has received, and for sale by Tones, Soy & Merwark.

Tones, Soy & Merwark.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in Scales of every description, at wholesale and retail, at the old-established stand of J. L. BROWN, No. 254 WAYERST, USAY SERNALATT, NEW YORK. Our Scales are all warranted. They are not excelled by those of any other manufacturer, and are at lower prices than any others of like quality. SCALES, SCALES, SCALES.

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS. * Dr. Dons has opened a suite of elegant rooms at Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, for the examination and treatment of patients,

for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, may be had. The Britters are put up in quart bottles, with the name of Dr. J. Bovose Dod's imperial Wine Bitters blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price & 1.50 per bottle. The cursui discount to the trade.

The Doctor can be consulted dealy from 12 to 6.

CHILSON'S COAL

Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of toel.

BRANHALL, HEDGE & Co., Makers,
No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sta.

In the palace and the cottage,
in the country and the town.
In botels and private marsions.
In your rooms, up stairs or down,
In your wardrobes, in your bedsteads,
in your cellars, in your mills,
Lyo's Powers slays all insects,
And the rais due by his Fittes.
Powers is

LYON'S POWDER is barmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plants bugs, &c. Lyon's Mannytic Pills are sure death to rate and mice. Sold everywhere. Sample flasks, 25 cts; regular sizes, 50 cts, and 61.

Bannes & Pann, Nos. 15 and 15 Park-row, N. Y.

Beware of imitators and impostors.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking or turning up behind. The best in the world; the only barmless and reliable Dye hnown. Applied at the Factory, No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE. Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New York, Conducted on the European Plan. Single Rooms 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 per day. Double Rooms and Parloss \$1 to \$3. Mexics as ordered

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation is such demand among fandlies? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold at No. 50 Maides lane, R. Y.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS .- This remedy is reliable, contains no oil, lead or suiphur. It has been tested in Boston, Providence, and the Eastern States. J. M. Guerris, Proprietor, Providence, and the Eastern States. J. M. Guerris, Proprietor, Providence, and the Eastern States. J. M. Guerris, Proprietor, Providence, and the Eastern States, 127 Bowerry; J. & I. Coodington, 715 Brandway; W. H. Lewis, 527 Greenwicker, John Jones, 722 Houstonest, New York. Mrs. Happ, G. P. Milles, etc. Report City. Bankins & Pank, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, General Agents, and all Druggists.

TO CORRESPONDENTE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Instiness letters for THE TRIBUSE Office abould in all on
addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

on the 18th uit, together with other interesting

THE JERSEY CITY FERRY.

to the people of New-York to have convenient fer-

ries established to the opposite shores in every

direction, and this policy has been pursued for

many years back. While the ferries across the

East River have become numerous, and across the

North River, also, in some places-particularly to

Hoboken, where three ferries ply, and a fourth is

about being established-only one has been made

between Jersey City and New-York, if we except

the New-York and Eric Railroad Ferry, not yet in

use. Foreseeing the necessity of communication

between New-York and Jersey, other than at

Courtlandt street, now one of the most crowded

avenues we have, the Corporation, in renewing

that lease more than ten years ago, inserted

a compulsory clause on the Company occupying

that ferry, to run a branck of it up town. And

when the lease was renewed to the New-Jersey

Railread and Transportation Company, two or

three years sgo, the same clause was retained, as

"And the said parties of the second part do further covenant and agree to and with the self parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, that have the said parties of the second part, will, according to the true and and meaning of the resolution secondly above recited, extend the bulktend and ferry stairs, at the foot of Courthant street, but feet further to the westward; and that the said parties of the second part will establish a ferry to Jersey City from some other point in the tomediate extently of Count street, in the said city of New-York, whenceer required to do so by the Courteen Council of said City of New-York said ferry, when established, to become, and be in all respects, subject to the provisions of this lease; and also to continue the regular fifteen-minute trips to one hour after smust in the Winter, and two hours after souset in the Summer; and also

city that duty prescribed in this agreement has

not yet been performed by the lessees, although the

people on both sides of the river have petitioned

for it repeatedly. To enforce the agreement now

is much more a necessity than ever before for the

relief of Courtlandt street, and the convenience of

travelers coming and going by the numerous rail-

roads terminating in that direction, and for the

market people bringing provisions to the Canal-

street and other up-town markets. It is no wonder

mon Council that the New-Jersey Railroad Com-

pany should be compelled to perform the service

agreed upon, and it is a matter of great surprise

that Mayor Tiemann should have found any objec-

tion to this demand. We believe that he is en-

tirely mistaken in his objections. The Courtlandt-

street Ferry was leased two or three years ago by

sale at auction with this renewed condition on it,

that the Company should put on additional boats,

should desire, near Canal street. It was the duty

of the Common Council of New-York to provide

the place, as they have, at Courtlandt street. It is

for that they derive a rent from the ferry. Other

wise the franchise is of no value, as it is well known

that the lessees own all the ferry rights in the

vicinity of the place where they run their boats in

Jersey City. If they relieve the Corporation of

the expense of furnishing a landing for the branch

ferry, the city will be the gainer to that amount.

Forcing the lessees to fulfill an obligation of great

consequence to the public, and a considerable ex-

pense to themselves, when they will not carry on

their railroad one additional passenger by the opera-

tion, cannot convey to them the title to an inch of

our soil. In tine. Mayor Tiemann's objections all

THE SLAVER BAWLINS.

The attempt to bring to justice the officers of the

slave bark Rawlins has turned out like all other at-

tempts of the Administration of which slave-traders

have been the objects. This vessel, which belong-

ed to Mr. Lamar, the famous Savannah slave-

trader, was found some time ago in the Bay of St.

Joseph's, an out-of-the-way place, a little to the

westward of Appalachicols, where she was seized

by the Steamer Vixen, belonging to the Coast

Survey, and at that time employed in that vicinity.

It was ascertained that the Rawlins had last cleared

from Havapa, bound to the coast of Africa.

Not only was there abundant evidence that the

vessel was fitted out for the slave-trade, but it also

sppeared from the statements of some of the crew

that a murder had been committed on board. A

few days out from the Havana, a quarrel had ar-

risen-on what grounds did not appear-between

the American officers, and a Spaniard who was to

act as captain after the vessel's arrival on the coast

of Africa. This quarrel resulted in a desperate

fight, in which the Spaniard was killed and his body

course was changed and she was taken

into the Bay of St. Joseph's, where

she was seized by the Vixen. At the time of the

seizure the captain was not on board, but he wa

afterward arrested and imprisoned at Pensacola

The vessel was taken to Appalachicola, where the

first and second mates were indicted and tried in

the United States District Court for the murder of

the Spaniard. The evidence against the two mates

was nearly the same, but while the second mate,

thrown overboard, after which the bark'

seem to be destitute of foundation.

No one will deny that it is of great consequence

at Pensacola, also escaped. Meanwhile, the landing of claves on the coast of POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE Florida seems to be going on with impunity. The revenue cutter on the Savannah station has lately been employed to look up a cargo said to have been New-York Daily Tribune. landed from the schooner E. periment. The result of this examination left little or no doubt that slaves from Africa have lately been landed TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1859. near Jupiter's Itlet, but of course it was found

impossible to trace them. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. It is stated that Mr. John Mitchel has brought the publication of his well-known journal, The Southern Citizen, to a close, and that henceforth it will be merged in The Day Book, a paper printed H. A. LANTZ, No. 23 East Market square, Reading Pa., bus the Daily, Sami-Weekly and Weekly Tribuke for sale. in this city. We find, however, no announcement of such a change in last week's impression of The Southern Citizen, but, on the contrary, pretty The Aldermen talked over the Croton Board strong indications that its longer duration was connominations last night, but did not come to a vote fidently expected by its conductors. It is possible, then, that the report is a mistake, and that Mr. Two steamships arrived from Europe yesterday Mitchel will continue to advocate his ideas from -the Teutonia and the Ocean Queen -with Lonthe vantage ground of Washington. Besides, the don journals to the 20th ult., embracing news not failure of The Southern Citizen involves a pretty so late as has reached us by telegraph from Cape serious contingency for Mr. Mitchel. Some time Race, but comprising accounts of the Emperers' ago, if we are not mistaken, he promised, in such interview at Villafranca, and of the reception given an event, to turn Abolitionist, and join Mr. Garrito the news of peace by the Italians, the French son in his efforts to dissolve the Union on moral army, and the people of Germany; a history of the and religious grounds. In view of that obligation, change in the Sardinian Ministry; the address of and of the general expectation that it should be Napoleon to the Legislative bodies, in defense fulfilled, we cannot conceive that the transfer in of the treaty of peace; and a copious synopsis of question can have been made without some explicit Mr. Gladstone's budget, Isid before Parliament

ter, the first mate was acquitted. The second

mate was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

but soon after escaped from jail. The captain,

while preparations were being made for his trial

declaration from the parties. If, however, the rumor is true, Mr. Mitchel can congratulate himself on now for the second time becoming a martyr to his convictions-a good fortune that rarely happens to a man in these degenerate times. First he suffered for the freedom and independence of Ireland; and now he is punished by a tardy and unbelieving world for his devotion to the reestablishment of the African Slave-Trade, and the breaking up and breaking down of the American Union. In the latter case, at last, he can also cheer himself with the reflection that he has only been a liftle in advance of other men, and that they will to-morrow preclaim as divine truth what they starve him for proclaiming to-day. The slave-trade, which he has contended for with such force of logic, such trenchant wit, and such admirable courage, they will go about more prosaically, but not a whit more wisely, two or three years hence; and then his now neglected wisdom will stand fully approved and justified.

We are sorry to observe that the report says nothing about the accession of Mr. Mitchel to the staff of The Day Book, as well as of his subscribers to its list. It would be really worth while if his keenness, vitality and reckless dash could be brought here to enliven the tedious slowness of the very dullest publication with which we happen to be acquainted.

The Journal of Commerce supposes that a census has been ordered to determine the point whether Kansas has a sufficient population to allow it to come in as a State under the provisions of the "English bill." This supposition is entirely erroneous. So far from this being the case, the late Constitutional Convention was authorized by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and the Constitution has been framed without any reference or By the inaction of the Common Council of this regard to the provisions of the "English bill."

The Journal, which evidently has not much stemach for another Kansas contest in Congress, pleases itself with the idea that the great influx of settlers to the Pike's Peak region will swell the population to a much higher figure than it would otherwise reach, and probably raise it to the amount required by the English bill. But, as we understand the matter, the boundaries of the new State, as sgreed upon by the Convention, do not include the Pike's Peak region-much to the disgust of that it is the desire of the people and of the Comthe Democratic members, who make that one of the grounds of their violent opposition to the new constitution. The fleeting and uncertain population of the mining district would have presented a chance for false and forged returns which they do not seem willing to lose, and perhaps, too, they wished to save their friends in Congress the embarrassment of any question whether the population of Kanses does come within the "English" requirement. and run them, when the Common Council

We are inclined to think, however, that when the question of the admission of Kansas comes up the sufficiency of the population will be taken for granted, though possibly the Democratic Senate may go so far as to insist that the requirements of the English bill shall be complied with

The Commercial Advertiser has some excellent observations on the proposal now to finish the socalled Washington Monument in the City of Washton. But in enumerating the various causes which have prevented the completion of that unfortunate enterprise, our cotemporary leaves out of view the one which ought to be put in the first place of all. We refer to the essential absurdity and ugliness of the design. This design presents a lofty column sticking up through the top of a little house, and has been not inaptly compared to a stake driven through a pumpkin. It is repulsive alike to good taste and to artistic sentiment; and every person who pays any attention to the subject perceives that, instead of honoring the memory of Washingten, such a structure would only insult it; and that instead of being when completed a thing of beauty, it would be an object which no one could contemplate without unpleasant feelings, a blotch in the landscape and a disagreeable feature in a city which has too many disagreeable features already. If the managers of the Washington National Monument Association persist in the idea of completing the deformity which they have begun, they may appeal to the country forever, but will most likely appeal in vain. But let them tear down their present wretched stump of a monument, advertise for new plans, have them passed upon by Mesers. Brown, Kensettand Lambdin, who form the artistic commission already appointed to supervise the decorations of the Capitol, and then they will probably be able to get a design which no one need be ashamed of, and which all parties can enthusiastically endeavor to carry forward to a speedy completion.

The Pennsylvania Enquirer has an original plan for securing a "harmonious administration" of the Federal Government. It proposes to hold an Independent National Convention from which professional politicians shall be excluded. As a means of forming such a Convention, it would have "the business and toiling men of each county," rigidly excluding all others, come together, and select one representative to a State Convention, which should choose the delegates to the general Convention. who was tried first, was found guilty of manslaugh. Now we should be as glad to get rid of the "mer-

censry and trading politicians" as our Philadelphia cotemporary can possibly be; but some experience cools the ardor of our natural confidence. Suppose that some of the mercenary and trading politicians should get into the Convention in disguise? Or, what is also not impossible, suppose that some of the delegates chosen by the business and toiling men should themselves suddenly develop a commercial genius, and set up in trade on gr their own account? Some of the meanest and most venal politicians we have ever known embarked in that line of life, as "independent" men. We are afraid that The Enquirer will still have to see the government of the country carried on by means of parties. At any rate, we fear its substitute won't answer.

The Treaty of Villafranca, according to the editer of the Courrier des Etats Unis, is not to be considered as a sort of accident: on the contrary, "we must expect to see it assume the proportions of the greatest event of the century, from the point of view of the new French policy." The same intelligent writer also tells us that we may be sure that "behind the Italian question, now apparently settled, will arise in a manner more or less vehement, an English-German question."

-In other words, Waterloo has yet to be avenged.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribun

friends to run for a second term.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859. Mr. Buchanan's withdrawal as candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination being a thing of record, it can be no more recalled than could that of Mr. Polk, who was urged by his personal

It is not to be thought that Mr. Holt cannot make headway for a nomination, since he is cutting off those extravagances of his predecessor which were inspired by a desire of the Presidential office. The cost to the country of that ambition is to be counted in millions of dollars.

The President has repeatedly spoken out for Joe. Lane as his candidate; so also has Secretary Floyd, it is said. This is not less annoying to Mr. Cobb than was the late speech of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, countenancing those new-fangled Southern ultraisms which Mr. Cobb denounces. Mr. Thompson could not carry his own State, since her people go in for reviving the slave-trade. Mr. Buchsnan will not allow Judge Black to have aspirations. The discerning, who are intimate with Gen. Cass, assert that he still has hopes. Mr. Toucey may think that a Northern man who has always stoutly sustained Southern policy would be an available candidate if votes are needed in States like Connecticut, New-Hampshire, and

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859. Col. Sam. Johnson, one of the editors of the late Washington Union, who several months ago was ap-pointed Consul to Hayre, has tendered his resignation.

The office, however, is not open for competition.

So numerous have applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that in order to facilitate responses thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will e required until next year. Secretary Toucey has returned from his Northern

trip.
A letter received from Senator Floyd, now at the Virginia Springs, states that his health is slowly im-

Movements of the President. President Buchrond, Pa., Monday, Ang. 1, 1859.
President Buchanan, accompanied by Mrs. Secretary Thompson, Mus Lane, Judge Bowlin, and Augustus Schell, left this village to day for Cumberland.
Cumberland, Monday, August 1, 1859.
The President and party arrived here this evening from Bedford, stopping at the Revere House. He will leave to-morrow for Washington.

Additional from California.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859. The Overland mail of the 8th ult reached the city last night, and we glean some additional items of intel-ligence from the San Francisco newspapers. Reports from Carson's Valley indu

The loss by the fire at Weaverville on the 5th July is estimated at upward of \$100,000. Great excitement existed in Nevada and El Dorado Counties in consequence of the discovery of new and extensive gold diggings on Walker's River, east of the Sierra Nevada. The 200,000 pounds of coffee sent to San Francisco. r Dodge as Delegate to the next Congress. The 200,000 pounds of coffee sent to San Francisco by the Captain of the Messerger Bird, had been seized by the Captain of the Messerger Bird, and used scient in that city by the Sheriff, on account of the owners. The cloop-of-war Warren left San Francisco on the 6th uit, for Panams.

Advices from Fort Smith, Texas, state that the

Creek and Cherokee Indians are at open hostilities, in consequence of several murders committed by the for-mer tribe. Four hundred Creeks were armed, and swaiting the movements of the Cherokees.

An Indian Battle.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

Advices from St. Joseph, of the 38th, state that a band of Omaha Indians had been attacked on the five Sicux scalps. The fight took place on the night of the CM, about 100 miles from Decatur, in Nebraska

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

A Wool Fair will be held here Aug. 4. Fine samples of Ohio, Indians and Michigan wool have already been exhibited. The public sales will Wool Fair. ed. The public sales will commence or the 5th of August.

Murderous Assault.

Aurilerolls Assault.

New Haves, Core, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.
At Waterbury, on Saturday night, a savage assault was committed on the person of James Shannon by John Riggs, who was recently discharged from the state Prison. Shannon was stabled in the abdomen, and is not expected to live. Riggs was brought to this city to-day for safety, as a large crowd assembled in Waterbury had threatened to lynch him.

Colored Convention at Boston.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

A quite numerously attended Convention of colored seeple met to-day in a room of the Tremont Temple, o take into consideration the course to be pursued by em in the coming Presidential canvass, and the best cears for advancing the moral, social and political con dilion of the race. Delegates were present from all the New-England and several other States. The Con-vention organized as follows: President, George W. Downing of Rhode Island; Vice-Presidents, Ezra R. Johnson and John Hilton of Massachusetts, Amos G. Johnson and John Hilton of Massachusetts, Amos G.
Beman of Maine, Isaac Rice of Rhode Island, Wm.
Anderson of Connecticut, the Rev. A. N. Freeman of
New-York, Wm. Still of Pennsylvania, and Jared Gray
of Hilmols. Wm. Wells Brown, Chas. L. Remond, and her leading philanthropists and agriators, are present is proposed to continue the Convention three days. proposed to continue the Convention three days, colored military demonstration also took place to, in commemoration of West India emancipation, which wound up with a ball in the evening at the art by of the City Guard. The elite of the colored residents and strangers attending the Convention, at-tended a levee in Fancuil Hall this evening.

The Case of Mrs. Shaw.

Bostos Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.
The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company have settled the case of Mrs. Shaw of Needham, who was in-jured upon their road some eight years ago, by the payment to her of \$24,738, the total of the verdict and ets obtained by the plaintiff in the Supreme Court.

Proposed Balloon Voyage. Oswego, Monday, August 1, 1859. Professor Coe will make an aerial voyage in his bal-con "Excelsior," from this place, on Wednesday

loon "Excelsior," from this place, on next, at 11 a. m., for the Atlantic coast.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, August 1, 1859. This city and Jefferson County give the Opposition ticket about eleven hundred majority. Mallory, Opposition, for Congress, has eleven majority. Returns from the interior are too meager for any conclusion to-

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 1-1 a. m. As far as heard from, the Ashland District for Con-

In the Vth Congressional District, Brown (Iregular Democrat) is probably elected over Jewett (Inde-

Meager returns from the Hd Congressional District show a large Opposition gain. Mallery, as far as has been heard from, has 900 majority over Holt.

> From Brazos. New-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

The steamships Indianols and Arizona, from Brazoe on the 25th ult., have arrived here. There had been 230 deaths from yellow fever at

On the 23d ult., Gen. Degolisdo was at Tampico, actvels preparing for a new campaign.

Gen. Garcia was at Matameras endeavoring to obtain additions to his force.

The Juarez decree had been most enthusiastically received.

The five million conducts was on its way to Browns

It was reported that Santa Anna was at Caquetel, but this was not believed.

The Steamer Huntsville.

CHARLESTON, Monday, August 1, 1859.

The firemen succeeded in suppressing the fire in the hold of the steamship Huntaville, after it had burned for twelve hours. Her cargo, consisting of 780 bales of upland cotton, 800 barrels of flour, 160 tierces of rice, beside a large quantity of penches and watermelons, was saved. The amount of the loss is not estimated.

POLITICAL.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S COVINGTON SPEECH.

From The Cincinnati Commercial, July 30.

A very remarkable political and popular demonstra-tion was made in the City of Covington, last night, by Casine M. Clay. The fact that he was to address a Cassins M. Clay. The fact that he was been better public meeting last night seems to have been better knewn in Louisville and Lexington than in the city knewn in Louisville and Lexington than in the city or Covington, and there was a good deal of excitement in the first-named cities, from a desire to know what position Mr. Clay would take with reference to the election of Monday next. One is at a loss to know why it should have been supposed that the chivalric and now veteran representative in the South of the doctrine that "Slavery is sectional and Freedom national," would declare for either Bell or Magoffin.

Very little publicity was given to the meeting in Covington, but at 8 o clock about 800 people had assembled in front of the Seventh-street Market-House, and within the pext hur the crowd had swollen to

within the next hour the crowd had swollen to

Mr. Clay said that he had taken no public part in Mr. Clay said that he had taken no public part in the excited canvass now drawing to a close, but had cheerfully responded to a call from his friends for a political address in Covington. He was an humble representative of the Republican organization, and he only asked of the Whigs and Democrats and Ameri-cans of the city, a respectful hearing.

The people of these States were engaged in no new

controversy, and it was well to recognize the features of a struggle as old as the world—the struggle between the class in possession of illegitimate power, and the people who would be free of that power. The pospeople who would be tree of that power. The pos-sersors are conservatives—conservative of monarchical prerogatives, of privileges of caste, of the material advantage for the day, derived from the ownership of laboring men. Napoleon I. expressed his view of the conflict of principles by declaring that Europe was bound to be Cossack or Republican. So here in Amer-ica it is inevitable that as a nation we must be the Propagation of Sayary and that in its worst form. Propagandists of Slavery—and that in its worst form— or of Freedom.

To the men of Kentucky he wished to present this

To the men of Kentucky he wished to present this living issue, "Would they have a commonwealth in which labor was honorable!" It was the execuable feature of human Slavery that it degraded—and the African, but countries of Labon. The idea of the independence of these States was the establishment of a federated union of States, in which the right of all men to all the sweet rewards of labor—health, sleep, property, and the "pursuit of happiness," should be universally recognized. The fathers of the Republic too fondly hoped this recognition was secured by the War of Independence. But in the Convention that framed the Constitution, the Stave Powen rose, and demanded the indirect recognition of Slavery, and the legalization of the slave-trade for a term of years. galization of the slave-trade for a term of years. The fatal spirit of compromise prevailed, and, rather than go back to English allegiance, and taxation without representation, the framers of that instrument legalized the slave-trade. The Slave Power grew apace: Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Alabama, and Louisiness, were gained. Even the Compromise of 1830 carried Slavery west of the Mississippi, and the Compromise of 1850 contained still greater concessions.

Were the people of Kentucky prepared to stand by and be committed to the support of Slavery Propagand-ism, by the small minority who had hitherto repre-sented the State!

The present Gubernatorial contest had nothing in it election of to enlist the enthusiasm or the care of Kentuckians. Your Rells and Magoffins were quarreling abures and measures only—neither of them dared so ask a full discussion on the principles underlying the extension or rejection of Slavery in the Territories. He

tension or rejection of Siavery in the Territories. He (Mr Clay) called this political quackery and empiricism. There was nothing in the present canvas that touched the heart of the people—nothing that challenged the interested attention of maturity, or evoked the enthusiasm of youth.

He repeated that the question which most of all interested twenty-five out of every thirty people in Kentucky, was whether the condition of labor should be honorable! Would the non-slaveholders of the South has forever retiring with their scrayer horass and be forever retiring with their scraggy horses and ricketty wagens from the baleful influence of a slaveholding oligarchy, under whose cold shades there could be no common schools—no social equality—no owner ship of the soil valuable to those who themselves held ols-no social equality-no ownership of the soil valuable to those who themselves held the plow. Would the non-slaveholders, who had moved first to Kentucky, then to Missouri, and now to Kansas, cottent to continue to the continue of the Kansas, consent to continue this Westward retreat— poorer at every remove—until, with the Indians, they

finally disappeared on the Pacific slope!

There was hope in the future. The control of the National Government was about to pass to the Republicen party. A Stephen Douglas would stand in the Charleston Convention like the motineer at sea, who has the ship's charts and compass on the powder maga-zine, and with lighted match in hand, demands supreme command of the ship, or will engulf all on board in a common ruin. The South may surrender to this bold conspirator, but Pennsylvania is revolutionized, and Lincis will no longer follow Douglas.

Lines will no longer follow Donglas.

The prominent politicians of Kentucky were looking two ways—they were preparing to be with Douglas successful, and against Douglas defeated. But the men of Kentucky had higher purposes to accomplish than could be secured by the election of any nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Clay appealed to the naturalized citizens of the State to recognize the political organization whose State to recognize the pulment organization whose perpetuity and success depended upon the elevation of the condition of labor, and who repudiated the doctrines of the so-called Democratic party, enunciated by Lewis Cass, which abandons the American of foreign birth, if impressed into the service of European

Mr. Clay was listened to with marked attention

-A passenger on board the Northern Light informs us that a lest vote was taken by the passengers on board that steamer, which resulted as follows: Republicans, 86; Administration, 58; Anti-Lecomp-

-The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Albany on Wednesday next, to appoint a time for holding the State Convention, and arrange for the selection of delegates. As the question of appointments for Charleston is to come up in this body, we may spect to hear music from the Astor House Committee on one side, and "57 State street, up stairs,"

-Some of the Democratic enemies and rivals of the Canandaigua Poetmaster, have sent to Washington demanding his removal, on the ground that he is at reart a Black Republican, and actually voted for Fremout in 1856. An exchange submits that, "if this s true, he is by all means entitled to hold the office he has obtained. It is a small reward for any manafter voting for Frement-to descend so low as to support the Administration of James Buchanan. The President has thrown liberal hunks of patronage to Old Whigs," and why not a little country post-office to a renegade Republican !"

-The Albany Journal says that Mr. Buchanan's

not more emphatic than those piedges to maintain Popular Sovereignty in Kansas, which he made before election and broke afterward. But he will see falsify this promise. In the case of Kansas there was a strong pressure brought to bear to induce him to change his mind. In this case there will none what-

ever." -The Cincinnati Commercial has the following speculations about Kentucky politics apropos of the election decided yesterday, but of which we have not

yet received any conclusive returns:

"Senator Crittenden has been silent during the whole campaign. One would not have ascertained from reading the newspapers of Kentucky during the present Summer, that such a man lived in the State. Still, it is understood, we believe, that he is to be a candidate for reflection to the State. yet received any conclusive returns: present Summer, that such a man lived in the State. Still, it is understood, we believe, that he is to be a candidate for reelection to the Senate. The Democracy have been greatly embarrassed. They have not been used to defending themselves from charges of unfaithfulness to the cause of Slavery, and the discensions among their presses and public men on the quastion of the protection of Slavery in the Territories, have been open and productive of a want of confidence. Behind this have been the operations of those personally ambitious to reach high places. There are two of the distinguished Democratic sons of Kentucky whose names are mentioned in connection with the Presidency—John C. Breckinnidge and James Guthie. Mr. Breckinnidge is blewise a candidate for Lieut. Gevernor, also has his eye on the Senate. The Democracy expect to chect their State ticket by a majority of five or six thousard, but fear that they will lose a Congressman or two, and are full of doubts and feam about the Legislature. The State is apportioned against them, and they are in alarm about the cleen with much interest throughout the Union. If the Opposition are successful, they will feel excouraged to get up throughout the South, a Pro-Slavery Opposition are successful, they will feel excouraged to get up throughout the South, a Pro-Slavery Opposition are successful, they will feel excouraged to get up throughout the South, a Pro-Slavery Opposition are successful, they will feel excouraged to get up throughout the South, a Pro-Slavery Opposition are successful, they will feel excouraged to get up throughout the Presidential candidate, and of threwing the or their Presidential candidate, and of threwing chances of carrying a few of the Southern 1860 for their Presidential candidate, and of throwing the election into the House."

PERSONAL.

-The B. mingham Journal has learned from pavate information that M. Koesuth's family were preparing to proceed to Italy, and were to have departed on Saturday, but the news of the peace arrested their preparations. On Thursday evening they received a te legram from M. Kossuth, announcing his safe arrival in Switzerland. He thus seems to have lost no time in leaving Italy immediately on the news of the treaty, and so escaped a conference with the Emperor.

The subjoined letter has been forwarded to The Leeds Mercury by Mr. Alderman Mitchell of Bradford, a gentleman on intimate terms of friendship with M. Kossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the

Mossuth. It was written while in Paris, before the distinguished exile's departure for Italy:

"My Dran Friend: The generous country where I rested my tempest-to-sed bead for many long years his behind une, and curvard bound is my small craft on the stormy see, with nothing sets but my destermination, which nothing can shake-that happen what may to me personally, either my country will be free, or else I shall know how to preserve her from immolating herself in valu.

in vain.

"I may become a victim, my nation will not become one. I may be instrumented in caloing her forth to reawakening life. Can I not do this safely, I shall take care to preserve her future

may be instrumented in caning her both to preserve her future oncompromised.

"I kewolving in my mind all the noble delicate friendship, all the consolations of sympathy, which I was allowed to empy in year country from many, many friends—from nome more than from you—emetions throug upon me too strong to allow of words. By the Eternal, I feel myself as much a man as any mortal on earth; yet, while I write, a bear trembles on my cyclida, and I feel not ashamed of it.

"It is at thute of a grateful heart for benefits received. It is an effering that accompanies my silent but forecast invocation of the choiceat blessings of 6 of upon your country, your house, yourself, and upon all those of your people whose kindness and asympathy poured the small at drop of consolation into the weunds of my adversity.

"If I succeed, I hope to see you, and many of you, is my own home, and no brother ever has greeful a brother with a beartlet welcome than I and my people will greet you, or any of you.

"If I shit, you will say that I have fallen on duty's path.

"If I am spared, but rail, I may see England again. Then, however, it will be a broken useless reed, that is not on year shores, and few will be the days which it will be able to hear before it rots.

"Came weal, come whe, 'the will of Him above be done.

fore it rots.

"Come weal, come wase," the wall of Him above be done.

"Farewell! farewell! Ever your struly, KOSSUTH. -It is stated that the mother of Francis Joseph, the Archduchess Sophia, a keen politician, is about to remove (or be removed) permanently to Prague.

-The Queen of Portugal, whose death is announced in our latest advices from Europe, was a Saxon Princess, bern July 15, 1837, and on the day preceding her death had entered upon her 23d year.

-A letter from Florence in The Providence Journal, July 11, says: "The Pope's edict of excommunication, launched against his rebellious children, has received at Milan an odd response. The efficies of his Holiness and Cardinal Antonelli were burnt in the streets of that city, and the young men lighted their cigars with the profane fire."

-Mrs. Mair, a granddaughter of Mrs. Siddons, is giving readings from Shakespeare's plays in London. At the invitation of Lady Noel Byron, a small party of private friends recently attended the reading of Macbeth.

-The Hon. Richard Rush, the announcement of

whose death on Saturday came by telegraph yesterday afternoon, was born in Philadely 1780, so that at the time of his death he was 79 years of age. He was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the distinguished physician and patriot who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Princeton College in 1797, the youngest in a class of thirty-three, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1800. In 1808 he was brought into great political and professional prominence by his defense of Col. Duane, editor of The Aurora, the Democratic organ in Philadelphia at that time, against the charge of libel upon Gov. McKean. The speech occupied nearly an entire day, and afforded intense gratification to a large body of Democrats present, one of whom embraced him as soon as it was concluded, and took him up in his arms, amid load plaudits from the audience. In 1811 he was appointed Attorney-General of Penasylvania by Gov. Snyder, and in the Fali of the same year First Controller of the Treasury by President Madison. On July 4, 1812, he delivered an oration at Washington. The occasion, war having just been declared against Great Britain, was one of special inter est, and the oration was thought not to fall below it. In 1814 he became Mr. Madison's Attorney-General, choosing that office, which he held three years, in preference to that of Secretary of the Treasury. After ischarging the duties of Secretary of State under Mr. Munroe for six months, previous to the return of John Q. Adams, then Minister to England, he succeaded him at the Court of St. James. In 1825 he returned to fill the office of Secretary of the Treasury under President Adams, to the close of whose term he served. In 1828, he ran as Vice-President on the same ticket with Mr. Adams, and received the same number of votes. For a time alienated from President Jackson, he won his regard by his defense of the removal of the Bank deposits in a series of letters. In 1847, he was sent Minister to France by President Pock, and served in that capacity till Gen. Taylor's Administration came into power. Since his return from the French Mission, Mr. Rush has lived in ratirement, till within the last year or two, at his country house, called "Sydenham," a short distance from Philadelphia, where his father lived before him. He recently removed to a town residence which belonged to him, in Eighth street, near Locust, where breathed his last. His wife (a native of Maryland).

Richard Rush, jr.) and two daughters. -The Hon. Gerrit Smith, upon reading the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles's late letter in regard to his resumption of his "maternal relations" with his wife, as a Vermont paper styles it, immediately wrote, says The Oswego Times, that gentleman a letter approving the condonation of his wife's offense, and has invited him and his wife to visit Peterboro.

Mrs. Catharine Eliza Rush, died a few years ago, at

an advanced age, while he still resided at Sydenham.

Mr. Rush leaves three sors (Benjamin J. Murray, and

-In Hartford and its vicinity connubial felicity seems not to proceed without difficulties. Eleven divorces were granted at the July term of the Superior

Court in that Puritanie city. -Col. Hermann Thorne, one of the wealthiest of

the inhabitants of this city, died at his residence on Sunday, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. By marriage, early in life, Col. Thorne became the posletter declining a renomination for the Presidency "is | sessor of a large property, and withdrew from active